

MAUMEE CITY EXPRESS.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1840.

NATIONAL WHIG NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
OF OHIO.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.
FOR GOVERNOR,
THOMAS CORWIN,
OF OHIO.
FOR CONGRESS,
PATRICK G. GOODE.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
WM. R. PUTNAM, of Washington co.
REAZIN BEALL, of Wayne co.

1st DIST. ALEXANDER M. HENRY, of Hamilton co.
2d " HENRY HARTER, of Preble co.
3d " ANDREW SHAFER, of Wood co.
4th " JOSHUA GILLESPIE, of Warren co.
5th " ABRAHAM MILES, of Clermont co.
6th " BLAKELEY V. VINTON, of Gallia co.
7th " JOHN J. VANMETRE, of Pike co.
8th " AQUILLA TOLSON, of Madison co.
9th " DANIEL B. JORDAN, of Morgan co.
10th " JOHN DUKER, of Hancock co.
11th " OTHO BARNES, of Guernsey co.
12th " JAMES R. BERRY, of Coshocton co.
13th " CHRISTOPHER S. MILLER, of Coshocton co.
14th " JOHN CLARK, of Crawford co.
15th " DAVID KING, of Medina co.
16th " BROWN ROSS, of Seneca co.
17th " JOHN BATES, of Carroll co.
18th " JOHN AUGUSTINE, of Stark co.
19th " JOHN JAMISON, of Harrison co.

APPROPRIATE.—In consequence of a failure in the receipt of our paper for the present edition, this No. of the Express bears the appearance of rather an awkward typography. Our distant subscribers will also be disappointed in the receipt of the present number by the usual mail. Reader! "to forgive is divine"—and'th' Well, then, be thou divine, for this once; and we pledge ourselves that a repetition of the difficulty shall not occur.

MONEY.—Mr. Fund Commissioner Lake, aided by the Governor, has obtained a loan of four hundred thousand dollars, due contractors on our public works. The Statesman thinks some applause is due the Commissioner and Governor, as he says the money was borrowed on favorable terms. If these terms are below the market price of the best 6 per cent stock of other states—then would we join in the laudation; but the Statesman prudently conceals the terms which if published would allow his readers to judge for themselves. From this it may fairly be inferred that they have not sold the bonds for more than the ordinary market price, which since the Van Buren party came into power, in Ohio, has come down some 10 or 15 per cent, both on 6 per cent, and 5 per cent securities. The Statesman editor is either woefully ignorant or publishes what he knows to be a falsehood when he says "Ohio stands foremost in credit among her sister states." He should know that the whig states of Massachusetts and New York, together with most of the states, that have borrowed money under whig rule can sell their bonds for a higher price than can be obtained for those of Ohio.

COURT SEAT.—Messrs. McCutcheon and Culbertson, two of the Commissioners appointed at the late session of the Legislature to review and relocate the seat of justice of this county, have spent the present week in the examination of the various points presenting their claims to be the site for the county buildings. We understand that they leave for Williams county, and will on their return be at the Jefferson house in this place next Friday, to receive and compare offers and make a final decision.

MR. BURNS the other commissioner, it is said, is detained at home in consequence of sickness.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—It is now ascertained beyond a doubt, that the venerable mother of states, has left the standard of Van Buren, and placed herself under the broad banner of reform, carried by her worthy and patriotic son Wm. H. Harrison. Not only has she returned a handsome majority of members of legislature, but she has more than annihilated the popular majority which was in favor of the Administration at the previous election. Scarcely a reasonable doubt can remain with the intelligent of both parties that her 25 electoral votes will be thrown next fall for Harrison.

CONNECTICUT.—The legislature of this State assembled at New Haven on the 6th inst. From the Governor's Message it appears that the finances of the State are in a favorable condition. Not only is she out of debt, but possesses a considerable surplus fund. One of the first acts was the election of JAMES W. HUNTINGTON to the United States Senate in the place of Judge Betts, deceased, on the first ballot. Mr. Huntington is a gentleman of distinguished talents and high character. We believe the State of Connecticut could not have elected any other man having the same claims to the station.

PALO AMOS is to go out of the general post office as soon as a successor is appointed, and ready to take his place. But lest the world of both Hemispheres should labor under the mistake, that the President of the United States is still basking in the sunshine of his approbation, he has determined, by way of relaxation, to write for several hours every day, editorial for the Extra Globe calculated to keep his proteges, the little President, in countenance. If he could have supposed that his coming to direct in what way our letters and newspapers should be transported, would endanger the success of the leading principles of the President, he would have clung to office as he would to life.

WE learn that the British Queen steamer, has arrived in New York, and that she is said to have brought a proposition from the British Government, for the purchase of that portion of the disputed territory which lies north east of the St. Johns—for which she offers several millions of dollars.

EMIGRATION.—The scarcity and consequent high price of provisions in several countries of Europe, has set in motion a current of emigrants greater than has ever before witnessed. This tide setting of course towards those countries where food is most abundant, and the United States is promised an accession of population greater than it has ever heretofore received. Though some of these will be a burden on our industry and add to the number of criminals, the great body will promote the prosperity of the country. Our wilderness needs laborers, and the laborers of Europe need the means of comfortable living which our lands offer them. And though the first generation may in general be inferior to the native Americans—the second comes up to the general standard of the country. It is pleasant too, to reflect on the greatly improved condition of these exiles from their native lands in becoming the cultivators of the virgin soil of the new states.

SCURRY FELLOWS.—We are informed that the logs on Fort Meigs, drawn by several of the townships of this and the county of Wood, intended for a log house, to accommodate in part, the multitude expected to assemble there on the 11th of next month—have been spoiled for the purpose intended—by some scurvy loco focus sawing them in two. It is suspected that the sneaking birds, (they ought to be made to walk on all fours the balance of their lives with an active and waddened pole-cat fastened to the neck of each) live not far from the fort—up river. We feel ashamed to have it go abroad that the neighborhood of Fort Meigs gives shelter to such mean creatures.

If such practices are the resource of the party—it must be in a state of dissolution and rottenness which will soon drive from it every decent man.

JOHN FORSYTH Secretary of State, in a letter to the public published in the Globe, says, if he could be elected Vice President running on the Van Buren ticket, it would afford him no personal gratification; and that if his friends respect his feelings they will not vote for him. If John is for coming over to Harrison and Reform, he must come soon—the ranks are nearly full.

The legislature of New York has adjourned after a session of over four months, in which about three hundred and fifty acts have been passed. Most of these were of course of a local nature. Of the general acts those providing for the enlargement of the Erie Canal and other works of internal improvement, we deem most important, as some of them have the most direct bearing on our own interests.

COMMODORE ELLIOTT.—This living disgrace to our navy—this slanderer of the noble Perry—this coward, whose ship could not be got up near enough to the British to aid in the engagement on Lake Erie until Perry had risked his life in a small boat and got on board of her—under trial by a court martial. We hope he will meet the just reward of his demerits.

Bentley's Miscellany gives the following illustration of Irish combativeness:—"Och, murder! nine o'clock at Dennybrook fair, and devil a fight yet! Will any body have the kindness to tread on the tail of my coat or spit in my face?"

A correspondent says—"There are so plenty in Granville (Mass.) that while one man is fishing for them, another is obliged to stand by the hook, with a club, to prevent more than one from biting at a time!"

NOTICE.—The Whigs of the Township of Waynefield are requested to meet at the school house in Maumee City on Tuesday evening the 26th of May inst., to appoint delegates to attend the County Convention at Toledo on the 3d day of June next. By order of the Township Committee.

RE-VALUATION LAW.—We give below an abstract of this important law, as our columns are too much crowded with other matters to permit our giving it in full. The abstract contains all the provisions of the law without the superabundance of words in which it is given.

Sec. 1. Provisions that the Court of Common Pleas of each county shall appoint an appraiser, and such assistants, as may be thought proper, to appraise the real estate in such county.

Sec. 2. Appraiser to give bond and personal security to be approved by county commissioners, in the sum of two thousand dollars. The assistant to give bond to the principal.

Sec. 3. If the appraiser does not give bond and qualify within ten days after his appointment, the office to be considered vacant.

Sec. 4. County Auditor to furnish appraiser with a list of taxable property and map of each township in the county.

Sec. 5. Between 1st of April and 25th of September the appraiser shall appraise all real estate in his county, at his fair cash value, in the following manner—1st. All lands are to be valued at their true value in money, taking into consideration the fertility and quality of the soil, the general government of the country, the vicinity of the same to public roads, towns or villages, navigable rivers, canals, &c., with any other local advantage of situation, having no reference to the value of the improvements upon each particular farm. 2d. Town lots to be valued at their true value in money, taking into consideration all the local advantages. 3d. All dwelling houses, warehouses, stores, houses, offices, livery stables, &c., over the value of \$500, returning the excess only for taxation, valued at their true value in money.

Sec. 6. Each resident of the county to furnish the appraiser with a list of all his real estate; and by section 7, if the owner of the property is absent or unable to furnish such a list, the appraiser himself is to make such list according to the best information he can obtain.

Sec. 8. If the owner of land in the Virginia Military District does not know the quantity of land in the tract, he is to cause it to be surveyed by a county surveyor; or should the owner be non-resident of the county, or refuse or neglect to ascertain the

quantity, the appraiser to cause it to be surveyed by some competent person.

Sec. 9, 10 & 11. Points out the matter in which property shall be taxed.

Sec. 12. On or before the first Monday of November next the appraiser to furnish the assessor with a list of property as appraised, who is to cause the same to be advertised in a newspaper.

Sec. 13. County Commissioners, County Auditor and Appraisers shall constitute a special Board of Equalization for said county, who shall meet at the county seat on the third Monday in November next; they shall make such alterations in the Appraiser's valuation of property as to them, or a majority of them, shall appear just and equitable.

Sec. 14. The correct list as provided in the last section to be forwarded to the Auditor of the State.

Sec. 15. The Legislature to elect by joint resolution, one person resident of each senatorial district, who, together with the Auditor of the State, shall constitute a Board of Equalization for the State, which board is to assemble at Columbus at the 4th Monday of Jan. 1841; when so met they shall have power to equalize the valuation of property throughout the State; *Provided*, they shall not lessen the aggregate valuation of the State.

(Owing to a disagreement between the two Houses, the legislature did not appoint the State Board of Equalization, provided in the above section; but by resolution left the appointments to the Governor.)

Sec. 16. The Auditor of State to make a report on the per centum, to be added to or deducted from the valuation of property in each county Auditors to correct the valuation of property in their respective counties conformably to the resolution of the board. *Provided*, that they shall not set down fractions of dollars; but when the fraction is fifty cents and upwards, it shall be increased to one dollar; and if it is less than fifty cents, it shall be omitted.

Sec. 17. Relates to the duties of County Auditors.

Sec. 18. The county commissioners, county auditor and county assessor to constitute a county Board of Equalization, to meet on the first Monday in June, 1840, and annually thereafter.

Sec. 19. The Appraiser and his assistants in each county to receive \$2.00 per day for their services.

THE GLOBE AND THE FARMERS.

The editor of the Globe has undertaken one job, which we think it will be rather difficult just at this time to perform; and that is, to convince the farmers that they are getting good prices for flour and wheat. We presume when he settles this point to his own satisfaction, he will at once set to work to satisfy the planter that he, too, is getting a good price for cotton. The predictions and declarations of the editor of the Globe go a good way to convince some men that all is going on straight and well. Some even believe that the man who trades on borrowed capital ought to break, and that there is no pressure which an honest man ought to regret. But the honest farmer who has his bins filled with wheat, the produce of his labor, and who last year received one dollar and twenty-five and one dollar fifty cents a bushel, at his own door, in specie, and who is now forced to sell a similar article for thirty and fifty cents a bushel, will be somewhat loath to put entire faith in the Globe's assertions. There is a vast deal of difference in the condition and circumstances of men, and the intention of disturbing the procession and bringing the parties into collision. A fearful responsibility rests upon those who, by even the most indirect sanction, countenance a proceeding which led to the murder of Laughlin. The Convention resolved to take the funeral of their deceased brother, and had lost his life for expressing his political views, and to interfere with the Convention the contribution of one dollar, to be placed in the hands of the President of the Convention, for the benefit of the destitute widow and orphans of the martyred Laughlin. In the Massachusetts delegation alone, one thousand dollars was contributed.—*Dayton Jour.*

A WHIG MURDERED.

Thomas H. Laughlin, carpenter, residing on Federal Hill, and one of the Marshals of the eighth ward, was killed yesterday morning, while marching in the procession, by a blow from some person unknown. The particulars of this melancholy and disgraceful affair, are these: As the procession was proceeding down Baltimore street, a gang of half grown boys were marching, carrying on the top of a pole a stuffed pig, representing Gen. Harrison as a petticoat hero, and when they arrived near Howard street, they attempted to form in with the procession; Mr. Laughlin stepped out of the ranks, with a view to stop them, when he received the blow from a stick which descended over the body of A. H. Greenfield, Esq., a corner, and the jury returned as a verdict, that he "Came to his death by a blow from a person unknown to the jury." If these fellows came out for the purpose of insulting and disturbing the procession, they ought to have been arrested and severely punished for their insolence and blackguarding. It seems almost impossible that a man could have been thus insulted, and the perpetrator of the deed to have escaped, when Mr. L. was surrounded by so many friends. We sincerely hope the wretch may be ferreted out and receive his just dues.—*Baltimore Sun.*

EFFECT OF HART ON THE INFANT MIND.

I trust every thing to be habit, upon which, in all ages, the lawgiver, as well as the school-master, has mainly placed his reliance; habit, which makes every thing easy, and creates all difficulties upon the deviation from the wonted course. Make sobriety a habit, and intemperance will be hateful and hard; make prudence a habit, and profligacy will be as contrary to the nature of the child grown an adult, as the most atrocious crime to any of your pupils. Give a child a habit of accuracy regarding the truth—of carefully respecting the property of others—of scrupulously abstaining from all acts of impropriety, which can involve him in distress, and he will just as soon think of lying, or cheating, or stealing, as of using into an element in which he cannot breathe.—*Brougham.*

MISSOURI.—A mammoth Harrison meeting was held at St. Louis on the 12th inst. The whole country poured into the town which soon ran over with the assemblage of Old School Democracy. Among other proceedings, it was unanimously resolved, that Gen. Harrison, as the only savior of the country; and that we recognize in him, as well the victorious general, who never lost a battle, as the efficient statesman, who was always faithful in the discharge of his civil duties; that he who has always been true to the people, still, if elected, restore the government to its ancient purity, and the country to its former prosperity.

FROM THE NEW-YORKER, OF MAY 9.

CLOPS, MARKETS, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.—The United States Gazette of Wednesday says the receipts of produce from the west are fair, via canal and railway; and that the tide water canal has been opened, and the produce, principally of Flour, Querciton bark, and grain. Money matters among good business men perfectly easy, the rates out of doors being very little above bank interest for first rate paper. U. S. Post Notes scarce, and readily taken at six per cent, per annum.

LOUISVILLE.—The Journal last received says: Business continues good. Groceries have gone off during the season rapidly, and the stocks of the leading articles are kept rather low for the season. The river has fallen some our last, but there is still water for the largest boats. We have had a good rain or two.

MIDDLE PENNSYLVANIA.—The Bucks Co. Intelligencer, of Wednesday, says:—We have just come to the conclusion that the present season is at least two weeks earlier than any one we have had for many years. The grass never seen the grain and grass fields look better. On a recent visit to Philadelphia, in the latter part of last week, we were highly deigned with it. A prospect that nature has spread before the husbandman, and can heartily subscribe to an observing friend's opinion:—that the grain and grass fields never looked better. Should the season continue to be propitious through the month of farmers will be put to their stumps to know what to do with their produce. And how thankful ought we to be, as a people, to Him, who so wisely regulates for our benefit, all those manifold blessings. Our opinions of the crops are corroborated by many of our agricultural friends from different parts of the country, with whom we have recently had the pleasure of conversing.

MAINE.—The Maine Farmer of last week says that the season in that State must be regarded as quite early. Many of those who prefer to sow wheat and other grains early, have completed that business; but as a general thing, farmers choose this year to sow wheat late, thinking the chance to escape the weevil better than for earlier grain. The grass in many pastures grows affords tolerable food for neat cattle and horses. Forest trees are beginning to look green. A letter from Fort Fairfield, on the Aroostook, states that the farmers thereabouts, were then engaged in sowing wheat. Spring operations in that valley, we suppose, may generally be commenced about as early as in the Kennebec, and several days earlier than in New Brunswick county.

LOUISIANA.—The New Orleans Bee of the 1st inst. states, as an illustration of the rapid fruiting influence of the climate of Louisiana, that strawberries were in market in the latter part of February; blackberries plentiful two months ago; that plums have been hawked about by every vendor of fruits; that peaches are half ripe, and that figs will be in the market by the middle of May.

THE MURDER.

The Baltimore Sun, a neutral paper, gives an account of the deliberate murder, by a loco-foco ruffian, of one of the Harrison marshals in the line of procession. There is an effort made to release the party in that city from any connection with the outrage; but the Baltimore Patriot says, some men, who are leaders among the loco-focos, have been heard to intimate the intention of disturbing the procession and bringing the parties into collision. A fearful responsibility rests upon those who, by even the most indirect sanction, countenance a proceeding which led to the murder of Laughlin. The Convention resolved to take the funeral of their deceased brother, and had lost his life for expressing his political views, and to interfere with the Convention the contribution of one dollar, to be placed in the hands of the President of the Convention, for the benefit of the destitute widow and orphans of the martyred Laughlin. In the Massachusetts delegation alone, one thousand dollars was contributed.—*Dayton Jour.*

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IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

The steam packet Columbia has arrived at New Orleans from Texas, bringing dates to the 21st ult. The news is highly important. Mexico is in earnest, and is determined to invade Texas with a large force. The militia has been called out, and every third man is ordered to the frontier. The Mexicans fell into a serious error in underrating the power and determination of the Texans to sustain their position, and hence the calamity of San Jacinto. The Texans, on the other hand, are in error in treating the approach of the Mexicans with indifference and contempt. Mexico having made peace with France and a treaty with the United States, having put down internal dissension, is now concentrating her energies against Texas, and preparations in anticipation of this important event should have been made at an early day. At all events it is not too late to beat back the foe, and it should be promptly done.

The following is an extract of a letter from Major Thomas G. Western, dated April 13 1840.
BEXAR, April 13 1840.
"Things are fast coming to a crisis. The federalists have again been defeated at Monterey, a small town about fifteen leagues from the Presidio of the Rio Grande, by Gen. Arista in person, and Canales with about 150 men who escaped, are on their way to this place. The messenger who arrived yesterday, left them on the Leon. I also received a letter from San Fernando three days ago, in which the writer speaks of the invasion of Texas as a thing so certain that whoever would doubt it would be laughed at. A great number of the Cherokees are assembling the Centralists. Gen. Arista has 5000 cavalry, has already crossed the Rio Grande, some thirty miles below Loreto."

BEXAR, April 5, 1840.

It has resulted with my last communication as I anticipated, that it would not be believed, nor will it be believed that Bexar is destroyed and plundered. We have certain intelligence brought here by the Mexicans, who have come in from Rio Grande, that our territory is already invaded by the central army, about two thousand strong, with eight pieces of artillery, and we are expecting their arrival here every day—that is, those who believe the report.

FROM THE CALIFORNIA GAZETTE, APRIL 16.

A gentleman who left Austin on the 9th has brought intelligence to Houston that Col. Fisher has dispatched information to the President that the square selected from the Comanche prisoners taken at San Antonio and sent to Fort Verde to procure an exchange of prisoners, had returned, bringing two white captives and four or five Mexicans, and offering to exchange them for her kindred, as far as they would go, and to pay the difference in horses. This proposition was declined by Col. Fisher, but he consented to release an equal number of Comanches for the prisoners brought in. Telling her to assure her tribe that until every white captive should be returned, they need not expect the liberation of their friends. She returned with those liberated, and it is expected that the measure will effect the release of all the whites.

Col. Borelan has proceeded with his force to San Antonio. Nothing has yet been heard of the Centralists at San Antonio, and it is supposed that the fear of the federalists led them to imagine they were closely pursued when their enemies were not nearer than one hundred miles.

A GOOD RETORT.—A few evenings since, while the old-fashioned and true Democrats were gathering at Monroeville, Haron county, to hold a Haron and Reform meeting, a crowd standing in front of the public house, a wagon load of the hard-fisted Tip boys came up, and gave harshly a "Hurrah for old Tippecanoe!"

"Hurrah for the devil," said a loco, rather faintly and sheepishly.

"That's right," said a whig, "you hurrah for your side, and I will for ours."—*Sandusky River Bend.*

THE SUBTERRANEAN LOCOMOTION.—How it works.—The Washington Reporter says:—At a sale in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, some days since, a lot of oats was sold at four cents a bushel. Hay at fifty cents per ton, and potatoes at six cents a bushel. The prices are full too high yet for an exclusive specie currency. A man at seven cents per day could not make very large purchases even at those rather low prices. What say you, farmers, to these prices?

MACKENZIE.—Wm. Lyon McKenzie, who was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment, from the 20th of June 1837, is again a free man, the residue of his punishment having been remitted by the President.

It having been shown, to the satisfaction of the President, that Remondier Van Rensselaer, is unable to pay his fine, he has been remitted.

We are happy to announce this interposition of the Executive—enough has been done to satisfy the law, and we believe that people of all parties have been anxious that those gentlemen should be released from confinement.

The ultra loyal Canadians, and their friends, may object, but we take it all others will rejoice at their release.—*Buffalo Republican.*

NAVY.—The East India squadron is to be composed of the Independence, Essex, the Constellation, frigates, and a ship of war. It is said that Com. Warrington, will have his broad pennant on board the Independence.

CAPT. E. A. F. LITTLE. is to take command of the ship of the line Ohio, in the Mediterranean, vice Captain Smith, who retires in consequence of ill health.

CAPT. JOHN B. NEILSON has been nominated to the Senate as a member of the Board of Navy Commissioners.—*Buffalo Republican.*

CHINESE AFFAIRS.—The London Observer, of March 23rd says: "It is said in the last day or two from Canton river, recently alarmed by the impending war should cause a security of British goods in China; and that, in consequence of this apprehension, they were making great efforts to effect an exchange of commodities with the British vessels. Lord Lyndhurst is much better."

We were in a conversation with loan-fund friend, a short time since, who made the following remark: "I could get along well enough in argument with you Whigs, if it were not for the cursed documents which you bring forward to prove all your statements."

We think Auditor Brough is much of the same opinion.—*Straight not Harrisonian.*

GRITTY.—Eating your meat with a silver fork, though you have not paid the butcher.—*Free Jour.*

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The present week has been signalized by the assemblage at Baltimore of two National Conventions, having reference to the approaching election of President and Vice President of the Union.

The whig gathering was something entirely out of the common order. It purported to be a meeting of delegates representing the Young Men of the several States who are averse to the policy and re-election of Mr. Van Buren, to respond to the nominations of Harrison and Tyler, made at Harrisburg in December last. But no especial fastidiousness was indulged either with respect to the age or the credentials of the delegates; and the assemblage exceeded in numbers and local any political body ever convened in this country, except that it may have been rivaled by the Ohio Harrison Convention at Columbus last February.

Every State was there represented; Massachusetts by over one thousand delegates; Pennsylvania by nearly three thousand; Maryland by a like number; other States less fully; but the entire assemblage is variously estimated at from ten to thirty thousand persons, aside from spectators. The nearest approximation we can make to the number is as follows: After the public houses were full, the whig citizens of Baltimore threw open their houses, and a Committee of Reception was in attendance to direct delegates from a distance to places where they would be hospitably welcomed during their stay. By this Committee, eleven thousand delegates were so quartered on themselves and friends, from Saturday to Monday inclusive. This number would not include those who found lodgings at hotels, or who came from the adjacent districts of Maryland, to say nothing of Baltimore itself. Again, when the Convention formed in procession on Monday, and marched through Baltimore street to Canton, eight abreast, and as close as was convenient, the vast column extended about three miles. It was an unprecedented gathering.

The numerous State and County banners, log-cabins, &c., &c., we will not dilate upon. Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, and the other States most largely represented were such in them. One log-cabin with its appendages, had come on wheels from Fayette Co. Pennsylvania. There was a 'Ball' of ponderous size revolving on its course, which purported to come from the Allegheny Mountains. But the most touching banner in the procession was that of Tennessee, borne by a small band of her sons—a white flag shrouded in crape, in remembrance of her distinguished Senator, Hugh L. White.

A mute but heartfelt tribute was paid to his memory when, at the mention of his name by the representative of Tennessee on the rostrum, the vast audience uncovered, and thus intently listened to a thrilling eulogium on his unbending integrity and unassuming worth.

The Convention organized after a march of 5 miles, on the race-ground at Canton, east of Baltimore, and a Committee of one Delegate from each State previously appointed reported the names of a President, twenty-seven Vice-Presidents, and as many Secretaries. (Not only were all the States represented, with the District of Columbia, but we understood that both Florida were present by their citizens.) JOHN V. L. McMAHON, of Maryland was the President; I. N. REYNOLDS of New York Vice President, and ALEX. KELLEY of Rochester, Secretary, from this State.

Speeches, mainly confined to brief and animating statements of the state and prospects of the whig cause, were made by the President and a delegate from each of sixteen States; but scarcely half the assemblage could hear any one speaker, and from another stand, Messrs. Clay, Webster, Southard, Preston, Sergeant of Pa., and Graves of Ky. were successively introduced to the Convention, and addressed it with energy and spirit.

The speech of Mr. Preston was remarkable by hundreds as one of the most finished and effective passages of popular oratory they had ever heard.

The Convention adjourned between 3 and 4 o'clock, and met again in Monument Square at 8 P. M. where the speaking was continued through that evening and the following day. The Convention filled the Square, and one orator spoke from the steps of Reverdy Johnson's house at the south-west corner, while another held forth from those of the Court House at the north-west. Messrs. Clay, Webster, Preston, J. N. Reynolds and others were again called out—the two first both in the evening and following day; while among the new speakers were Messrs. Prof. of Ind., F. W. Thomas of Ohio, Dawson of Michigan, Eager and Buckley of this State, &c., &c. The Convention adjourned between 1 and 2 o'clock on Tuesday.—*New-Yorker.*

A loan of \$400,000 has been obtained in New York by the Ohio Fund Commissioners. Upon what terms, we have not learned.

The number of Harrison delegates to the Baltimore People's Convention, is estimated to exceed 25,000. The office holder's Convention numbered 250, all told!

FORT MEIGS CELEBRATION.

11th June, 1840.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The procession will form on the Fort at three o'clock, P. M., under the direction of General James Hedges, Marshal of the day, and his assistants, in the following order:

1. Music;
2. National Flag under the escort of the Toledo Guards;
3. Soldiers of the Revolutionary War;
4. Soldiers of the late war;
5. Orator and Chaplain of the day;
6. Committee of Arrangements;
7. Invited guests; 1st military, 2d civil;
8. Committee of Correspondence;
9. Independent Companies;
10. Other Military;
11. Citizens of the several States in the following order.

1. New York,
2. Pennsylvania,
3. Virginia,
4. Kentucky,
5. Ohio,
6. Indiana,
7. Illinois,
8. Michigan.